

SPORTS

World record for Sergei Bubka

World champion Sergei Bubka has pole-vaulted 5.81 m, a new world indoor record, at the Vilnius Cup International contest attended by the USSR, Bulgaria and Hungary.

A draw in the second match

The second handy friendly game between the USSR and world champions Sweden has ended in a 4-4 draw at Vellan, Sweden.

Vilnius prepares for big chess match

The stone palace in the old part of Vilnius, which once served as the headquarters of Russian army leader Mikhail Kutuzov, is getting ready to welcome the participants of a chess battle between Vasily Smyslov and Garry Kasparov. The final match for the challengers to the world chess "crown" starting on March 9 will be held in the White Hall of this palace.

All the halls of this monument of architecture, now the palace of workers of arts, will be placed at the disposal of chess fans specialists and tourists. The games will be demonstrated to the accompaniment of commentators in the Stone Hall and the other halls will house a press centre, a switchboard directly connected with city telephones and telexes. Conditions are also being created for television and cinema to film the big event.



The Central Army Club beat Zaporozhye volleyball national championship game. Orbita 3-0 is a record. Photo by Yuri Turov



In Leningrad an international junior football tournament in memory of Granitskiy has ended. In the photo noted Soviet goalie Lev Yashin awarding the prize to American player Chris Peal, best goalkeeper at the tournament. Photo by Andrei Golovonov

FIRST BIG WIN FOR GDR STUDENT

The two-day struggle for the European women's speedskating title has ended at the Medeo rink with victory for GDR athlete Gabi Schönbrunn. For the 22-year-old student at the higher physical training school

in Karl-Marx-Stadt this was her first such title. She shattered the world record for the closing 5,000 m event—7 min 39.44 sec, and improved the world total—174,710. In both cases she improved the records of her compatriot Andrea Schöne (740.97 and 177,668 respectively).

The silver and bronze medals of the championship went to Soviet skaters Valentina Lefenkova from Kiev (176,002) — a national record and Muscovite Olga Pleshkova (177,438). Pleshkova set a national record of 7:46.95 for the 5,000 m. She also excelled in the 1,500 m, winning the minor gold medal in 2:04.83.

OF INTEREST

Lake Placid Olympics figure-skating champion Robin Cousins, a star of the Holiday on Ice professional ice show for the past two years, has decided to branch out. Unlike his Holiday on Ice predecessor John Curry, a devotee of classical music, who left the troupe for the movies, Cousins is now skating to rock and disco music. His first programme was quite appropriately dubbed "Electric Ice". In line with the competition's dynamism and eccentricity, in the Cousins keeps company with Canadian Brian Paker and American Allen Shommy, the latter handled the choreographic side of the programme.

UNTIL THE OLYMPICS THEN!

(Continued from page 1)

While there was little doubt that Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain would win the pairs, the men's change of winner was a total surprise. Last-year champion Norbert Schramm of West Germany and silver medalist Josef Svoboda of Czechoslovakia gave way, in an acute competition of nerves, to 20-year-old Alexander Fadeyev, who moved up from third position last year to the top. Following him were Rudi Cerne and Norbert Schramm, both of West Germany.

Prior to the season the figure-skating technical committee of the International Skating Union introduced more stringent requirements to make singles free programmes more balanced, meaning that technical accomplishment and artistic impression must be complementary. Fadeyev, who has considerably improved artistically, was the quickest "on the uptake". As for technique, he has always striven for top complexity. His Olympic programme was greeted by an excellently executed three-and-a-half turn Axel, and generally his programme was the most complex.

In the dances the two top duos of Torvill and Dean and Besmyanova and Bukin pleased both viewers and judges with the original treatment of the free dance. Klimova and Ponomarev of the USSR, who made their debut last year and

have now come third, were for their graceful, easy and trained style. The last pre-Olympic one of top European skaters, that they who fully and complex techniques and artistry will have the claim to success this season.

The USA and Canada provide strong competition to the Europeans at the Sochi Olympic tournament which on February 8-15.



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Great Britain.

LOS ANGELES-84

Reports from Los Angeles are in sharp contrast with those coming from Sarajevo, where the Winter Olympics will be held in just one month's time.

The 1984 Summer Olympics Organizing Committee has hit upon yet another snag — it seems that the Olympic vote is not just for Olympians — private business, too, will have its field day by snapping up exorbitant prices on practically everything. One can only guess how much accommodation will cost at the Olympics, whose opening ceremony on July 20 is still some way off.

Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley says that the city is already suffering from the "pinch" of the Olympics. He reacted at once to the Los Angeles hotel association's demand for a 10 per cent increase in room rates to be delayed, arguing that a temporary measure would be another precedent — a control, it is hard to see the ultimate decision will be one thing is clear — the price visitors will want to pay for their money's worth.

The organizers tipped the Olympic flame will which anyone can run — a price (\$3,000 dollars). It is now that the program funded: the relay will be led to cover 10,000 miles, carries all 50 states but the women have managed to 2,000 kilometres.

Organizing Committee president Gary Usher announced a curfew for flame relay and urged patriots to attend but for free.

Igor BEZUKAVAY

Skater turns rock'n'roller

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Detente must not die



Il we are really keen on building up confidence in relations between our countries on attitude to the elimination of the nuclear threat should also be to the same vein, Andrei Gromyko Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister, told the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, on Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet Foreign Minister launched two large-scale proposals to build confidence-building measures. These called on nuclear states to pledge themselves against first use of such weapons, which amounts to mutual pledges by states not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against one another — in other words, force. The implementation of even one of these proposals would signify a tremendous step forward. We suggest that both proposals be implemented, Gromyko said. Vero the conference to agree on such action. It would undoubtedly have achieved a major breakthrough.

Gromyko further noted that a reduction in military expenditure, the creation of a European free of chemical weapons and of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent would be a notable contribution to strengthening confidence. He had strong criticism for the American attempts to disrupt confidence in Europe and escalate world tension, stressing that the current deployment of new American missiles in several West European nations would lead to consolidate world security or that of those nations now running the risk of deploying the missiles. Along with the rockets, military, enemy and military psychiatrists are now being exported to Western Europe. The US administration is responsible, Gromyko emphasized, for breaking up the Soviet-American dialogue on nuclear issues.

(Continued on page 2)

GRAND PRIX FOR LENA OBRAZTSOVA

As many as 30,000 children from 80 countries submitted entries to the 2nd international children's drawing competition held in Kenagawa province, in Japan. The three Grand Prix went to a boy from Japan, a girl from Sri Lanka and to eight-year-old Lena Obraztsova, from the town of Elektrostal, outside Moscow.

Nine of Lena's compatriots won gold medals, five silver medals, while Alla Potinova received a special prize.

Lena Obraztsova was invited to Japan by the organizing committee where she was presented with the coveted trophy.

My trip to Japan won me many new friends said Lena. The Japanese girls taught me how to make baby clothes out of paper. Back home, I taught my form mates this art.

An exhibition of drawings by the Soviet participants in the competition is now to be seen at Moscow's Friendship House. Though ranging over a broad spectrum of themes they are all stamped by the sincerity and spontaneity common to children — something that we, adults, sometimes call naivete, though in fact it is but an everlasting flight of the imagination.



For the second time Lena was presented with her prize by Kazuhiko Togo, a counselor at the Japanese Embassy, at a special performance of the award-giving ceremony held in Moscow. He also presented awards to the other Soviet prizewinners.

There are many drawings on Japanese themes at the exhibition and there is nothing odd about this: Soviet children find Japanese books translated into Russian quite exciting reading. Meanwhile Russian motifs are often found in drawings by Japanese children. Works by many eminent Soviet writers such as Sholokhov, Gaidar, Chukovsky, Baro and Alexie have been translated into Japanese.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed matters relating to preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It was noted that public organizations and work collectives are playing an active part in the election campaign. Constituency meetings are being held all over the country at which candidate deputies are unanimously nominated from among leaders of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state from leading members of the working class, and intelligentsia, from collective farmers, and representatives of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the USSR.

The Politbureau considered the issue of the 30th anniversary of the development of virgin and unused lands which falls this March.

As a control measure in the implementation of CPSU Central Committee and of Council of Ministers of the USSR resolutions, it heard a report on the manufacture of Don harvester combines and of other grain harvesting machinery.

As a reaction to information that reached the CPSU Central Committee on air pollution in the city of Kemerovo, the Politbureau picked out a number of ministers and managers of subordinate enterprises responsible for failing to implement environmental protection measures.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR was instructed to draw up proposals for improving the efficiency of the entire system of environmental control management, and for improving the efficiency and raising the responsibility of ministries and departments in that field.

The Politbureau meeting approved the work of the CPSU delegation led by N. Ryzhkov, which took part in the 25th Congress of the Communist Party at Austria, and considered some other matters relating to Soviet domestic and foreign policy.

Indian films in Moscow

The film "Lito Isao Shori" by Indian director K. Balachander has launched the Days of Indian Films in Moscow's Udmurt cinema as part of Soviet-Indian friendship celebrations to mark India's Republic Day.

Judging by audience numbers I can say that Soviet people appreciate Indian films. This was said at the opening ceremony by Jasraj Bahadur, member of the Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan State and member of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society.

On display in the cinema's lobby is an exhibition called "USSR-India, Friendship and Cooperation".

On the programme for the Days of India, also held in other Moscow cinemas, is the feature film "Disco Dancer" by B. Subash as well as documentaries on life in India.

There will be a follow-up to the festival this June.

Mariya GRYZUNOVA



FULL LINE UP FOR SARAJEVO

Soviet Olympians will be performing in all events at the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo — a press conference in Moscow was told by Mariya Gramov, Chairman of the Sports Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the USSR.

Winter sports are traditional for this country, he said, and millions of Soviet people are enthusiastic about them. Just to

give a few examples which convincingly show how popular these sports are: the latest winter "Tournament of Soviet Nations" involved about 35 million. Competitions of Nordic skiing are easily accessible to all and becoming very popular festivals: the Northern Holiday in Murmansk, the White Sea Games to Arkhangelsk and the Northern Lights in Narva-Mar. (Continued on page 3)

U.S. BUSINESSMAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT AMERICAN-SOVIET PROSPECTS

I believe there are real opportunities, available for a constructive dialogue on trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, Edwin D. Dodd, chairman of the US Chamber of Commerce and the Owens-Illinois Board, told our correspondent. I think cooperation will be profitable for both sides and help bring our peoples closer together, he added.

Dodd was among a group of American businessmen who visited this country and met USSR Minister for Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Gury Marchuk. Chair-

man of the President of the USSR Chamber of Commerce Yevgeny Potomayev and had talks with heads of some Soviet foreign trade organizations.

During those meetings, Dodd said, we underlined the need for businessmen from either country to join forces to improve relations between our nations and stressed the importance of such moves not just for our peoples but for the entire world. "There are serious political obstacles," said Patolichev, "to Soviet-American cooperation but I believe that the current Stockholm Conference will find constructive solutions to our differences, be added."

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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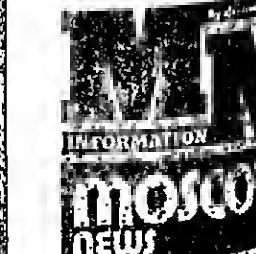
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MN INFORMATION

Detente must not die

(Continued from page 1)

clear arms limitation in Europe. Meanwhile the USA continues at full tilt with a pathological obsession to turn out new missiles, bombers and aircraft carriers. In short, Gromyko said, the present US administration has a war mentality and acts accordingly.

The Soviet minister further noted it was necessary to improve the political climate and stressed how important it was

that all states should realize that the preaching of enmity, hatred and senseless "crusades", and the slapping of derogatory tags on entire countries and peoples were not conducive to trust.

Differences in the political and social systems of states and in their ideology, he emphasized, are no good reason to disregard generally accepted norms of conduct in world affairs and in relations between states and their leaders.

Reagan criticized by disarmament experts

Washington. In his TV address in which he tried to accuse the USSR of breaching Soviet-American agreements on arms control, President Reagan was out to whitewash the Washington policy of doing away with existing bilateral agreements and of stepping up militaristic preparations. Such was the opinion expressed by US disarmament experts at a press conference sponsored by the Arms Control Association.

In a statement put out by the association's leading officer H. Scottie G. Smith and P. Wernke, it is said that Reagan's accusations only serve to increase American anxiety over him being not interested in arms control. An anxiety

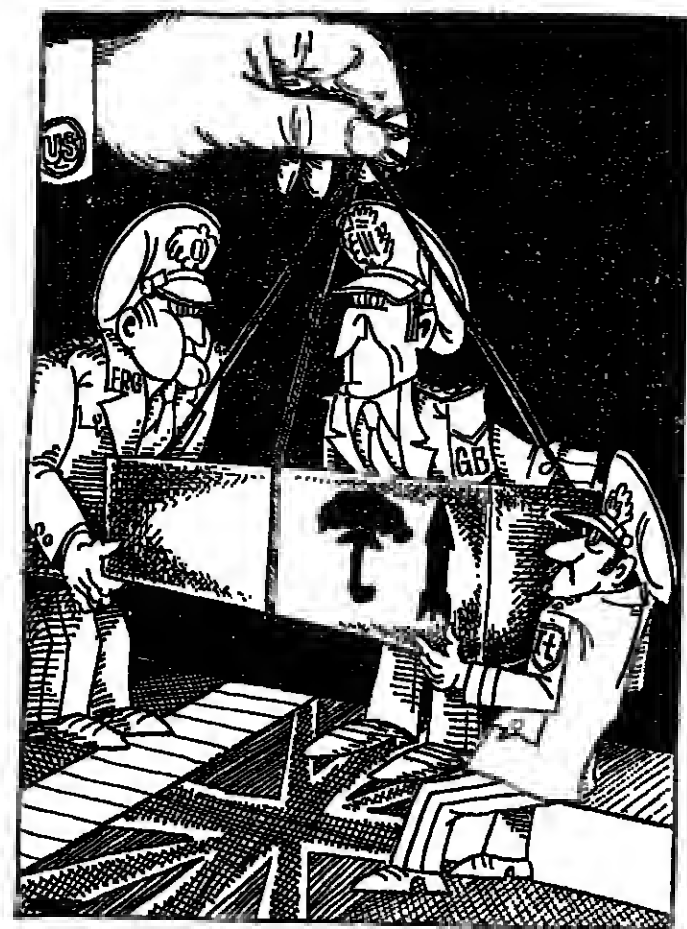
that is exacerbated by the fact that the USA has still not settled three important Soviet-American documents in this field — SALT-2, the 1974 treaty limiting underground nuclear arms tests and the related 1976 treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The accusations levelled at the USSR, noted G. Smith, former leader of the American delegation of the SALT-1 negotiations, are enough to convince people that America wants to cancel existing agreements with the USSR, including the treaty limiting the anti-missile defence systems which stand in the way of the administration's "star war" plans.

Uruguay: labour association outlawed

Buenos Aires. The military Government of Uruguay has banned the Instituto-union, the largest labour association here, incorporating about 150 trade unions. The ban is in response to the 24-hour strike sponsored by the planists.

The strike, the largest since the 1973 coup d'état, was sup-

ported by the majority of Uruguayan workers, including over the unions set up by the military in place of the previously banned ones. All industries were shut down, shops closed and transport came to a halt. N. Bolentini, the minister for labour and social security had to admit the protest action had been a great success.



A souvenir from abroad. Drawing by Konstantin Rybulko

Drug-addiction growth unprecedented

Vitebsk. The urgency of the need for efficient international steps to halt the illegal production and sale of narcotic drugs is underlined in a report released here by the International Narcotics Control Board. The growth of drug-addiction, the document says, has become unprecedented and for most countries is becoming a menacing social and economic problem.

The increase in drug-addiction is particularly serious in Western Europe, cocaine being very widely spread here. In 1982 customs officers and the police confiscated about 100 kilograms of that drug, the figure was 540 kilograms during the first nine months of 1983. US and European mafias take an active part in drug running and pushing.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON MUST BE STOPPED

The Soviet people and world public vigorously condemn Israel's horrifying aggression in Lebanon. Soviet foreign newsmen were at the Anti-Zionist Committee the Soviet Public.

On display were posters from various countries exposing the atrocities committed by Israeli military against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The publications contain a query into the crimes of Zionist aggression in Lebanon and several journalists, as evidence by evidence and victims of the crime.

The speakers — Hero of Soviet Union, Colonel Gen. David Dragunsky, Chairman of the Committee and other military leaders — noted that Israel is elaborating plans of aggression against Syria, a quiet candidate about intentions to annex southern Lebanon. They stressed the criminal policies of the Israeli alliance to the Middle East is a challenge to mankind and a threat to world security. The Soviet people will continue to do all that can be put an end, in cooperation with progressive forces everywhere, to the brazen actions of the USA and Israel to achieve a peaceful and settlement of the Middle East conflict.

By the end of 1983, the number of jobs or partially unemployed in Israel stood at ten million, or two per cent of all the able-bodied population. These figures feature in a survey released by the President's Secretariat on Planning. The violent economic recession of the past three years has denied jobs to another four million people.

Electricity was brought to nearly 20,000 Indian villages in 1982. Last year, another 240 pumping stations for watering crops were electrified.

A special session of the UN Committee on Transnational Corporations had ended its work in New York. Despite opposition from leading impar-

ial nations, primarily the USA, commission members adopted a report urging for a conclusion of a "Code of Conduct" for transnationals this year.

In Washington, the Department of Justice has released a report to the nation on crime and justice. According to the report, an average of 20,000 murders are committed in the United States every year, while two million are maimed in various assaults. In general, 25 million Americans a year fall victim to various crimes.

The British Government is considering spending the "prohibited zone" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands from 150 to 200 miles. This was stated by Lady Young, British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, during her visit to the islands.

Paris. France-Press news agency reports from Washington that it has come into possession of a US Congress secret memorandum on Central American problems.

According to the report, memorandum reveals that the South American command based in Panama has prepared a military solution to the Nicaraguan problem. It is not so difficult to guess that this means that the USA would like to do away with revolutionary Nicaragua by force.

London. The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Robert D. Muldoon has described the Common Market agricultural policy as an economic lunacy and said he hoped it would collapse.

Commenting on the sharp criticism, Reuters remarks that it is caused by dwindling profits

from the traditional deliveries to EEC countries of New Zealand butter, meat and cheese. This is due to the increased production being indulged in by West European states which want to solve their agricultural problems at the expense of their trading partners.

Memphis, Tennessee, USA. It has become known that over 770 kilograms of highly enriched uranium, sufficient to manufacture 85 atom bombs, have disappeared from the second US Government plant producing nuclear ammunition at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

According to a report in the "Memphis Commercial Appeal" newspaper, based on documents which came into possession of the Scripps Howard trust information service, the missing quantities of uranium at the plant known as Y-12, are the largest ever. Representatives of the energy ministry and of Union Carbide, the private contractor of the Y-12 plant, refused to discuss either the fact of

the missing uranium or the content of the documents.

Even after security and accounting measures at the plant were tightened up five years ago, writes the paper, the above documents show that the loss of uranium between 1976 and 1982 amounted to 80.7 kilograms, enough to make close atom bombs. The greatest losses were recorded in 1972, when it found that sufficient quantities of uranium to make 12 atom bombs had disappeared.

An independent federal investigation at Y-12 made in 1980 established that security at the factory was unsatisfactory and that the enriched uranium could be stolen by plant employees or by terrorist groups.

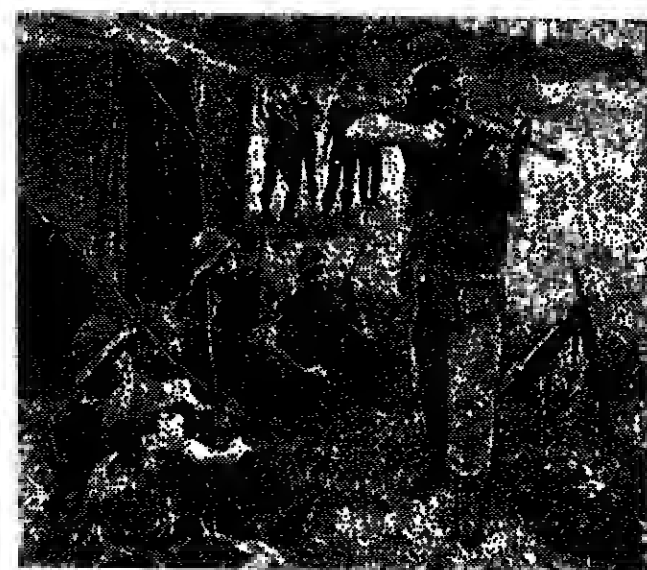
HOW THEY DIE IN EL SALVADOR

RESPONSE

It is almost odd to die of natural causes in this country. This is the epitome of Salvadoran Catholic Auxiliary Archbishop, Rosa Chavez, who claimed that 9,000 people died in El Salvador in 1983 at the hands of the armed forces and rightist death squads.

In preparing his report for President Reagan, Henry Kissinger, chairman of the bipartisan national commission on Central American problems, is unlikely to have reacted to statements like the above. The President of El Salvador, Alvaro Magana, expressed satisfaction with the report which essentially gives carte blanche for the continuation of the genocide. Both Kissinger and Reagan are for giving multimillion-dollar aid to the criminals. They differ on only one thing: Kissinger is for some observance of "human rights" before military aid is provided, while Reagan would provide it without any conditions attached.

Vladimir BRODETSKY



The place of action — a military base to Honduras. The American instructors from the notorious "Green berets" teaching mercenaries and mercenaries, who will be used to suppress the struggle of the freedom-loving people of El Salvador. From the "US News and World Report" magazine

FACTS and EVENTS

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Science and technology

SPEAKING

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

An experiment is now being conducted in some Swedish towns with the object of increasing the safety of traffic movement at busy intersections. Ordinary traffic lights are equipped with special acoustic signalizers. One of them warns pedestrians that they will not have time to cross the street — after the orange light. Other intermittent signals remind drivers: "Do not move forward on the orange light, wait for the green".

A COMPUTER IN YOUR HAND

Hitachi of Japan has announced that it has managed to produce a 1 megabit large-scale integrated circuit, or LSI. No information on performance has yet been disclosed and a spokesman for the company would only say that its full-scale production would start in 1986. Last year the company was among the first of the electronic houses to produce 256 K bit circuits.

LSI circuits are the main component used for building computers and other electronic systems. There are reports to the press that another Japanese company, Nihon Denchi, has developed a process for the production of 4 megabit circuits. Specialists believe that such an integration level is enough to reduce the size of a typical medium or large computer to the extent that one could be placed on the palm of your hand.

OF INTEREST

Real ice better than your fridge

Japan is the world's leading producer of household electrical equipment. Many Japanese, however, prefer to use real ice to keep their food fresh and tasty rather than their refrigerators. In the streets of Tokyo, one can often see refrigerator trailers delivering to the home sales of ice carefully packed in rice straw. At each stop the driver picks up a large block of ice with a sharp hook and saws off the length required by the customer. Shops selling blocks of ice

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A DEBT TRAP

The serious problems being experienced in Latin American countries linked to payment of their foreign debt are the subject of an article by the PRAVDA correspondent in Mexico City, N. Ognev.

Latin America bears the chief burden of the developing world's debt. As of the end of December 1982, the Latin American share out of the total developing world's debt, estimated at 680,000 million dollars, amounted to 300,000 million dollars. By November 1983, this figure had risen to 350,000 million dollars. The steep rise is explained, among other factors, by the enormous increase in loan interest demanded by creditors.

The foreign debt problem which befalls Latin America has historical roots. Having traditionally played the role of raw material appendixes, first to Spain, and later to the United States, over the last decade the Latin American countries have attempted to pursue a policy of independent economic development. But lack of modern technology and of finances has made them dependent on external financing, and this has led to the fast growth of their indebtedness to the developed capitalist countries.

THE MYTH OF A U.S. 'LAG' BEHIND THE USSR

Just who is responsible for the constant increase in world tensions? Answering this question in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA V. Bogdanov writes that it won't be long to find those responsible for the arms race even if one has to force one's way to the truth through an embarrasment of lies and provocations. One of these is the Pentagon's irresponsible nonsense about the USA "lagging behind" the USSR. There have been many such myths in the past too, the paper points out. In the mid-50s they suddenly discovered on American "inferiority" in bombers, in 1950-60, in missiles and several years later — in anti-missile defences, later on — in the "payback" of strategic missiles, medium-range weapons and so it goes on. It appears that poor America has been "lagging behind" in everything.

In reply to these trumped-up charges Washington launched new systems of strategic weapons, arranged anti-Soviet propaganda shows, and jiggled with data on the balance of power, the paper emphasises.

THE USA AND THE COMMON MARKET

A comparison of the main indicators for the EEC and the USA in 1960 and 1980 reveals a clear strengthening in the West European economy and a relative weakening of North American centres of imperialism, writes V. Izhaki in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In 1980 the EEC GNP (in current prices) surpassed the US figure. The EEC nations share in world capitalist exports is three times that of the USA. The US share has noticeably fallen in the export of manufactured goods, the EEC has accumulated roughly one half of the currency reserves of the capitalist world and surpasses the US nearly tenfold in this respect.

The turning of the Common Market into the main centre of world capitalist trade, the extension of its sphere of influence to practically all of Western Europe, a large portion of Africa and the Mediterranean, and some Caribbean and Pacific nations, the newspaper emphasises, has strengthened the positions of the EEC in its competition with the USA.

'INFORMATION COLONIALISM'

Western policies in the information area are nothing but "information colonialism", stresses B. Shaboyev in TRUD. At a time of glaring inequality in the mass media Western media corporations control all the means of communication, covering events in a biased way and forcing on developing nations a viewpoint of the world basically alien to them.

The dependence of most Asian, African and Latin American nations on Western news agencies and radio and TV companies is best characterised by the following figures: four information "giants" — AP and UPI (USA), Reuters (Britain) and France-Press (France) daily disseminate 1,000 times more words than all the 84 national information services comprising all the press agencies of the non-aligned nations, the paper points out. Thus up to 90 per cent of the news cramming the pages of newspapers, radio and TV programmes in developing nations are coming from this source.

Record-setter on traffic fines

Avenida do Brasil in the favela street in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and 234 thousand automobiles drive along it every day. It is a record-setter in the world. According to the city transport authorities, the first six months of 1983 brought in 800 million cruzeiros from 134.5 thousand drivers. The present system of not stopping the violators but just sending the time to their home address has become less efficient since some of them change plate numbers by using adhesive tape.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

THE TENTACLES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Even Socrates was stunned at the behaviour of people who, while knowing what is good, do what is bad. The transnational corporations (TNC) do not face such dilemmas — they only do what is good for them so matter how bad it is for others.

For eight years now the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations has been engaged in working out a so-called "Code of Conduct" for TNCs, with several sessions of the Commission, despite the machinations and tough pressure brought to bear on them by the Western powers, above all the USA, approved a report calling for the completion this year of the "Code of Conduct".

The idea of elaborating a document to regulate the activity of Western monopolies on the world market was advanced by the developing countries to defend their resources from plunder. This legitimate desire aroused stubborn resistance from the neo-colonialist powers.

The post-colonial international economic order provided "third world" countries with the opportunity of developing only as

an appendage of industrially advanced countries. Having gained political independence the developing countries remained economically dependent on the West, without rights and useful to control the mechanism of international trade exchange, which runs counter to their interests. In accordance with the terms forced upon them their trade was mainly oriented, as previously, towards the industrially advanced countries. The essence of this degrading dependence is well expressed in the words of Fidel Castro who in 1979-1982 was Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement: "Sugar is exported to import cereals, leather is exported to import footwear, iron ore is exported to import ploughs..." And so on, and so forth.

The transnational or multinational corporations are characterised, pretty well by their name. They can be compared with a big octopus which enfangles the whole world within its tentacles. They have a colossal influence on the world economy not least because to a considerable extent their activities outside the control of governments and they refuse to submit any reports on them.

According to a study made by



whose production and prices the TNCs manipulated. As a result, the industries set up in the developing countries are far from meeting the actual requirements of the latter's economic progress. The same is true of agriculture in these countries which produces less foodstuffs for the population with each passing year and more and more monocrops for the TNCs.

the Rome Club on the problems of restructuring the international economic order, the annual total turnover of each of the ten leading TNCs amounts to over 3,000 million dollars, i.e., to more than the GNP of nearly 80 independent states. The total turnover of all the TNCs put together was estimated at approximately 500,000 million dollars — equivalent to about 20 per cent of the GNP of all the countries of the world (excluding the socialist states).

The contents of TNC sales would be more than enough to assure the development of all poor countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But to export the TNCs to contribute to such a goal would mean to well ill the cows come home.

On the contrary, the many years of TNC activity in the "third world" have hindered rather than facilitated its progress, and in no way answer to its social and economic needs. For example, rather dubious economic programmes were implemented for mineral resources. They were usually based on sophisticated equipment imported belonging to TNCs; and were geared to exports needed by TNCs and included goods with

whose production and prices the TNCs manipulated. As a result, the industries set up in the developing countries are far from meeting the actual requirements of the latter's economic progress. The same is true of agriculture in these countries which produces less foodstuffs for the population with each passing year and more and more monocrops for the TNCs.

Today the TNCs control from 40 to 50 per cent of world trade, sell from 80 to 90 per cent of staple goods exported by the developing countries. The burden of debt borne by the poor countries cancels out all their hopes for economic progress. In late 1982 the "third world" had to pay 131,000 million dollars to the West as interest on granted credits alone.

The research carried out by the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations proves beyond any doubt that being engaged in the economic plunder of the developing countries the monopolies became of the same time an instrument of direct interference in their internal affairs. The CIA plot, which had the financial backing of ITT and Anacorede, and which led to the bloody tragedy in Chile shows just how far the corporations may go if their activity is not controlled.

The members of the UN Commission, who met in session this January were fully justified in emphasizing the need for a "Code of Conduct" for TNCs, now that the newly free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have set themselves the goal of achieving a more just restructuring of international economic relations. This also means freeing the "third world" from direct blackmail and ruthless exploitation — i.e., the very essence of TNC activities.

COLLUSION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Delhi. The USA and other Western powers are helping South Africa to build its nuclear armaments. According to "the Indian newspaper", September 1983, Washington authorized a secret deal for companies to operate two nuclear reactors near Cape Town. Every fortnight the reactors produce enough enriched uranium to make one atom bomb. American firms have rich experience in such collaboration. Ever since the 1950s, the USA has been supplying Protocols to various channels with technology and with all necessary materials and equipment. Other NATO countries also contribute. West Germany and Britain among them, with the knowledge of these governments of their own technology and electronics parts.

MAN INFORMATION No. 6, 1984

Uranium stolen from U.S. Government plant

Memphis, Tennessee, USA. It has become known that over 770 kilograms of highly enriched uranium, sufficient to manufacture 85 atom bombs, have disappeared from the second US Government plant producing nuclear ammunition at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

According to a report in the "Memphis Commercial Appeal" newspaper, based on documents which came into possession of the Scripps Howard trust information service, the missing quantities of uranium at the plant known as Y-12, are the largest ever. Representatives of the energy ministry and of Union Carbide, the private contractor of the Y-12 plant, refused to discuss either the fact of

the missing uranium or the content of the documents.

Even after security and accounting measures at the plant were tightened up five years ago, writes the paper, the above documents show that the loss of uranium between 1976 and 1982 amounted to 80.7 kilograms, enough to make close atom bombs. The greatest losses were recorded in 1972, when it found that sufficient quantities of uranium to make 12 atom bombs had disappeared.

An independent federal investigation at Y-12 made in 1980 established that security at the factory was unsatisfactory and that the enriched uranium could be stolen by plant employees or by terrorist groups.

MAN INFORMATION No. 6, 1984

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● A NEW BERTH HAS INCREASED THE HANDLING CAPACITY OF THE POLAR PORT OF DUDINKA, TO WHICH MANUFACTURED GOODS AND FOODSTUFFS, EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, AND MACHINES ARE DELIVERED. From the Yel'tsy Peninsula where the port is located, ore, copper, nickel and cobalt are shipped. Over the last two months of 1983, several hundred thousand tonnes of cargo passed through the port.

● GEOGRAPHICAL EQUIPMENT HAS HELPED ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO WIDEN THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF ERBUNI, AN ANCIENT TOWN WHICH OYASIES TO THE CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). THE NEW EXHIBITS ADDED TO THE MUSEUM IN ERBUNI FORTRESS WERE FOUND BY MEANS OF SPECIAL SOUNDING. It was in this way that the first area of the Urali people for storing grain, oil, and wine as well as numerous household objects were discovered lying under layers of earth. The new techniques also made it possible to define the borders of Erbuni.

● THE FIRST OF A NEW SERIES OF FRUIT-CARRIERS — THE MOTOR SHIP "KURSK" HAS MADE FAST AT SIGA SEAPORT, IN THE BALTIC REGION. THE VESSEL WAS BUILT IN POLAND. The new series of refrigerators has certain advantages as compared with previous models: their carrying capacity has more than doubled and they have become more manoeuvrable. All in all, Polish shipbuilders will supply the Latvian Sea Steamship-Line with seven such fruit-carriers.

● A TWENTY-KILOMETRE LONG CANAL COMPLETED IN THE OSH REGION HAS BECOME A SOURCE OF FERTILITY FOR THE ALPINE ALAI VALLEY (KIRGHIZIA, IN CENTRAL ASIA). The water of the mountain Kichik-Ait-Silvar enables the local farmers to plough over two thousand hectares. In accordance with the Food Programme, the republic will have expanded its farmland by 75 thousand hectares before the end of the current five-year plan period ending in 1985.

THE HEAT IS ON...

Moscow climaxes are noticeably emptier. The same applies to cafes for young people, clubs and discos. For in January the winter examinations start. And this means that almost 630 thousand young men and women, students at 70 establishments of higher education, spend all their free time at their institutes or in libraries, their heads bent over textbooks.

80 thousand foreign students from 150 countries are sitting the winter exams this year alongside their Soviet friends.

The winter examination period lasts until the end of January; holidays start in February.

Our photographer took these photos at MIE, the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering. Apart from exams, graduation diplomas are also being defended at this January at MIE. The job allocation commission, which finds all graduates a job even before they leave the institute has begun its work.



FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RAILWAY FREIGHT BY SEA

Freight sent from the Soviet Baltic republics to the GDR will soon go by sea — in railroad trucks. This will be made possible by a ferry link to be operated between Soviet Khipedo and the GDR port of Sassnitz, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

The aim of the ferry service, envisaged by an intergovernmental agreement, is to relieve approximately one-third of joint traffic from the overloaded railroads.

This will be the second international ferry service operated by the Soviet Union. The first one on the Black Sea, linking Soviet Yichersk to Bulgarian Varna, has been a great success.

The Khipedo-Sassnitz ferry service, operating on a door-to-door basis, will need no intermediate handling: over 100 railroad trucks can be shipped by an engine straight on to the 180 metre long deck of a ferry. The ferries will be built to Soviet designs in the GDR.

The ferry is a joint venture, with the Soviet side being responsible for a quay accommodating up to two ferries of a time, a railroad station and a computer centre. The GDR is building a port with all possible precautions being taken not to harm the local environment which is rather unique.

The new service is to go into operation in 1986. It will save time and money and help cope with the ever increasing volume of traffic between the two countries.

FOR CLEANER AIR

Environmental protection is given priority treatment in the Soviet Union. The city authorities in Dneprodzerzhinsk, for instance, believe it to be one

of their main tasks, which is quite understandable as there are several metallurgical and chemical factories located within the city limits, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA PRAVDA.

Over the past seven years, the city has spent 70 million and more roubles on pollution control, and this has brought its rewards.

Below are some examples. At the Azot ammoniation, water is now being full recycled and the condensate of the calcium nitrate workshop purified. The dumping ground of the Bezy-myonnoye Ravine has been closed and land there is being reutilized.

The cement plant has acquired dust traps intended for sites where cement is loaded into railroad boxcars. The plant has also been modernizing its electric filters installed in the furnace department. Making Caenodochimik more green is also of major importance; every year new open spaces appear in the town.

ANCIENT BACTRIA: NEW DISCOVERIES

It is common knowledge that weaving originated as early as two thousand years ago. However, it appears to be a more ancient craft than was originally thought, writes PRAVDA, as cotton fabrics unearthed by Soviet archaeologists on the right bank of the Amudarya to river in Turkistan, Central Asia) date back four thousand years. Excavations of the ancient settlement of Sapall-Tepa have proved the existence of another ancient civilization.

On removing the earth, archaeologists as if in a lottery tale, found themselves before underground treasure-trove, full of gold, gems, bone and bronze items, and long rows of clay vessels in niches. Our remote forerunners it appears left a whole legacy for

us to enjoy — which has survived several millennia. This discovery, the newspaper points out, makes Bactria less enigmatic. Whether Bactria, said to have stretched from Northern Afghanistan to Central Asia, along the Amudarya ever in fact existed, has long been in dispute.

Oral tradition has it that once upon a time there was a country called Bokhara, or "country of happiness". Its capital was Zorloppo meaning "of golden horses".

Now, thanks to the finds of Soviet archaeologists we know that Bactria was real. The ancient country appears before us in all its beauty, taking a place in its own right in history.

TOWARDS BETTER CAREER GUIDANCE

In the course of last year LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published its readers views on the school of the future. The notes which appeared recently on its pages by writer Pavel Shestakov echo the discussion "School of the 21st Century": what form should it take? and represent a response to the recent draft school reform sponsored by the CPSU Central Committee.

Searching for the gifts hidden in each pupil should, it believes, be the main feature of the school of the future and its main social responsibility, for to do the work you like is always enjoyable and, in the long run, exact but precise, productive, a lot of ideas concerning it deeply convinced that most of those whom we dub pot-boilers, lazy bones or even describe in more stringent terms are people who have failed to find their vocation in life, the author remarks.

To create the requisite conditions for the development of personality, to help each individual find his own is what we expect from the school of the future.

Container terminal in Bay of Vrangeli

The Soviet port of Vostoch on the Pacific coast is now capable of handling over 200 thousand containers a year. Instead of places brightly packed 20-foot boxes delivered by Japan by special ships run by the Far Eastern Shipping Company of the Soviet Union, powerful cranes haul them on railroad cars which then use the whole country to its western border and onwards to Europe.

In addition to a container terminal, Vostochny operates a timber and a coal quay and a wooden chip handling installation. Plans already exist to build there a major complex: cereal products, including a large-scale elevator and a mill as well as some other facilities. Once these are completed the port's throughput will be 17 million tonnes a year (15 million tonnes a year for the Soviet Far East).

All in all, the Bay of Vrangeli will eventually have over 40 quays capable of handling more than 40 million tonnes of cargo a year.

GAS PIPING IN SIBERIA

In the past year the Soviet Union built five thousand kilometres of gas pipelines extending from Western Siberia to the country's centre. Four out of six planned, including the main pipeline extending to Western Europe, have already gone into operation. The main line is two-thirds complete; work has started on the last line.

At an estimated cost of 250 million roubles, their total length is about 20 thousand kilometres, a scale unknown elsewhere in the world. In Western Siberia deposits will be producing 1,000 million cubic metres of gas daily.

Compared with 1978-80, gas pipeline building rates have doubled — thanks to acquired expertise and advanced technology.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra

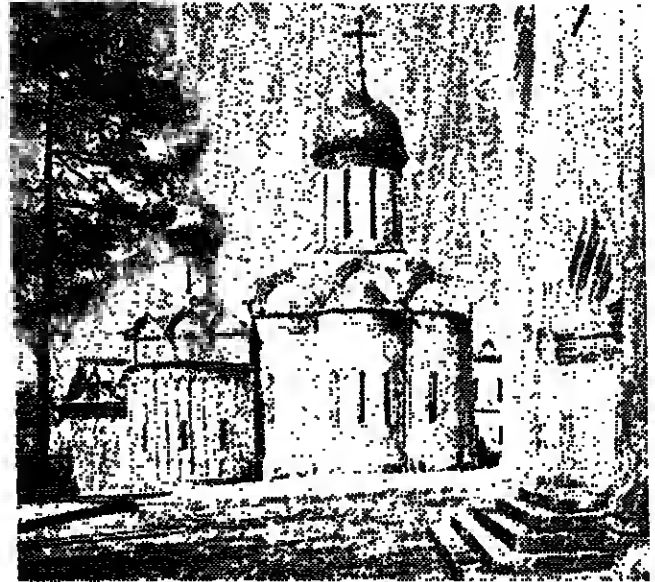
The Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra is in Zagorsk, a town located some 70 kilometres from Moscow and favourably situated on ancient trade routes leading to northeastern Russia.

Its gleaming cupolas are seen from afar, and on festive occasions the powerful toll of its bells is heard dozens of kilometres away.

The monuments of Russian architecture within its walls took six centuries to build. Especially remarkable are the Trinity (1422) and Assumption (1559) cathedrals. The five-storey bell tower, 88 metres high and lavishly decorated, was built in 1709 by Rashtrelli and is world famous.

The Lavra is an open-door museum. It gives a general impression of medium-sized perpendicular buildings with pointed roofs, isolated windows and slim columns decorated with intricate stone carvings. The simple cube-like form of the small churches within the Lavra, each with a single bell tower, and complex compositions of domes and towers — all form a single architectural whole.

The famous 15th-century icon painter, Andrei Rublev, used to work for the Lavra.



The local History and Art Museum holds a fine collection of Byzantine and Russian manuscripts, enamel icons, objects made out of gold and embroidery.

The Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra is one of the 10 working monasteries in the USSR. Founded in the 14th century, the Lavra con-

tinues to be the centre of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Moscow Theological Academy and a seminary are located here. Services are performed at its nine churches. At the Trinity Cathedral there is a service throughout the day from five o'clock in the morning till late in the evening.

Cardiological service in Estonia

A new Research Cardiological Institute has opened in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, to coordinate the efforts of Estonian doctors towards timely prevention and treatment of heart disease.

The new medical institution will improve cardiological aid to the population in all the towns and districts of this Baltic republic, including the remote areas of the Baltic Sea Moon Sound Archipelago.

Last year, thanks to clinical examinations and visits by specialists to villages and industry, considerable reductions in mor-

tality from diseases of the heart and blood vessels were achieved in Estonia.

Clinical examinations and treatment have shown that more than half of the people examined never ever suspected that they were suffering from dangerous symptoms.

An information centre is being set up at the institute to store information about the state of health of all patients suffering from cardiovascular disease. It will help prevent recurrence of the disease and check its further progress.

The triumph of the 'amber collection'

"The France-USSR Friendship Association is thankful to you for help. We congratulate all those who participated in the preparation and demonstration of fashions. You will always be welcome guests in our country."

This cable was received by the staff of the Riga Fashion House, Latvia. They recently visited Pa-

ris, Lyons, Mâcon and Montluçon. The inhabitants of these French cities became acquainted with modern clothing based on traditional designs of Latvian craftsmen. Paris women of fashion were particularly interested in the so-called "amber collection" of the Riga fashion designers.

THE TINIEST GARDEN

At an exhibition arranged by the USSR Academy of Sciences in Yuzhakovka a souvenir-garden, which can be held in one's hand, was awarded a gold medal. Despite its size it is a real miniature garden. Seven plant varieties were arranged on a piece of 100 by 100 mm. This unusual creation of the Latvian Botanical Garden was acknowledged by specialists. The inventor of the miniature composition is G. Krasovskiy, a researcher at the laboratory for the introduction of

decorative plants to the Botanical Gardens. For a long time now she has been studying the peculiarities of plants from the family of succulents. These peculiar representatives of flora with their meaty leaves have adapted themselves to live without water in a desert ground. They are indigenous to South America; Mexico and the Canary Islands. But in the northern districts of the Soviet Union, in domestic conditions they feel fine. The plants are used to medicine, cooking and as interior decoration.

A Mock-up Town

At the end of last year work was already basically completed on the creation of a unique scale model of the Moscow city centre. The work continues apace and in three years a rather unusual museum, located in Vostochnaya Street, will put on an exhibition. But even then the work will not be over. Indeed, the city is growing younger, its face is changing which means that new buildings, streets and squares will replace the old ones in the model. The mock-up town is 500 times smaller than normal. The walls, for instance, are no higher than a matchbox.

Every minute detail of decor has been reproduced. The model makers revealed a jeweller's mastery. Future new residential areas are the reasons for the creation of the scale model. The replicas of the city will be of valuable assistance to architects long before new construction ideas appear. It will be possible to calculate whether a new building will blend well with the existing ones and eliminate architectural blunders to check concepts against the environment as it were. This check is very important to any reconstruction of the city requiring an especially careful attitude from architects. This is why it is given first priority. The model experts

Science and technology

BARIUM IMPROVES IRON

Original additives, which improve the quality and strength of metal, have been suggested by scientists from the Metallurgy Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Centre in the Urals. The chief component in these additives is barium which has never been used in smelting iron before.

This chemical element reacts well with sulfur and oxygen, two substances very harmful to metal. Barium can be obtained in inexhaustible quantities, as its compound, the quartz barite is present in large amounts in deposits of combined ores and in refuse from metallurgical factories.

This new development from the Urals scientists to obtain quality ferro-alloys allows pieces of cast iron to be made more robust, and yet lighter. This is a quality most likely to attract car and tractor manufacturers.

RESEARCH

IN THE GULF STREAM

The research ship "Vityaz" belonging to the Institute of Oceanography of the USSR Academy of Sciences is carrying out research in the Gulf Stream. Head of the expedition Vitaly Bubnov had this to say: We measure the temperature of the water, its saline content and density at varying depths. We also observe the interaction occurring between the ocean and the air.

How can this data be useful? The ship's trial research will have a direct bearing on weather forecasts for every day and the climate in general.

PAPER FROM BARK

A team of staff members from the Institute of Forestry (the Karelinsk Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences) led by I. Golev, has worked out an effective way of obtaining wrapping paper from the bark of pine trees. It was first made in the laboratory and then at the Krasnogorsk experimental plant of the pulp-and-paper industry (Leningrad Region). The paper is highly durable.

have already crossed the borders of the Sedovoye Ring. A bridge spans the replica of the city. It will become a vantage point. The intricate complex will have its own technical system. Operators at the control panel will make use of a laser pointer, illustrating their narrative of the present and future of the city.

The show should become an exciting exposition for visitors, and for architects — necessary research laboratory — prospects for the city's future development are already being projected until the year 2000. The design will be able to test that ideas on the scale model.

VIEWPOINT

SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Nikolai SINGUR,

head of the Siberia and Far East subdepartment, USSR State Planning Committee

Natural resources make Siberia and the Far East especially important for the national economy. To list the deposits contained in these regions would take several pages. I will therefore confine myself to major factors: these two areas are responsible for 90 per cent of the country's potential energy resources, for as much raw materials and 80 per cent of timber.

The economic development of the eastern areas can be divided into several stages — each having a long-term programme of its own. Each stage serves as the basis for the next one enabling new economic programmes to be successfully solved to a natural succession.

For example, the post-war restoration period which ended in the mid-50s made it possible to rearrange the productive forces in the region.

The next and present stage is marked by the development of the huge hydroenergy resources of the powerful Siberian rivers, the Angara and Yenisei. Such major hydroprojects as the Bratskaya, the Krasnoyarskaya, and the Ust-Ilimskaya are already in operation; work on the Sayano-Shirshenskaya is nearing completion and at the Bugachanskaya it has just started. The formation of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, involving several heat and power stations operating on the basis of the local brown coals (with an estimated capacity over 600,000 million annual), represents another step in the development of the region.

1963 saw the completion of the Siberian energy ring which routes all existing heat and hydraulic power stations to the region. Later it was coupled to the country's United Grid.

Cheap electricity makes Siberia an attractive propellant for energy-consuming industries, especially aluminium and chemical combines. Simultaneously new engineering centres have sprung up there, including heavy power and electric engineering, the manufacture of tractors and farm machinery, shipbuilding and ship repairs.

The mid-60s saw a qualitatively new approach to the development of Siberia. It is centred on the West-Siberian Plain, the site of a long-term oil and gas programme, unprecedented in terms of scale of operations and investment and exceeding all that has been previously undertaken to Siberia.

As has been stated, in 1985 Western Siberia will be responsible for about 400 million tonnes of oil (one-fourth more than in 1980). The production of gas will increase 2- to 2.5-fold, to reach 330-370 thousand million cubic metres. The area will account for the whole of the country's gas production increment.

The Baikal-Amur Railway, or BAM, represents another step in the development of Siberia and the Far East. At present a task-oriented comprehensive economic development programme is being designed to cover the whole BAM area, or 1.5 million square kilometres.

Of course, task-oriented comprehensive programmes are by no means rigid. They are rather flexible and flexible systems, capable of accounting for all new requirements put forward by life itself.



PROFILES

SIMON VIRSALADZE



Simon Virsaladze is 75. He has devoted more than 50 years of his life to designing stage sets, half of which time he has been associated with the Bolshoi Theatre. After "The Stone Flower", with which he made his debut at the theatre, he did the sets for "The Legend of Love", "Ivan the Terrible", "The Taming of the Shrew", a Lenin Prize winner, "Ivan the Terrible", "The Taming of the Shrew", a Lenin Prize winner, "Ivan the Terrible", "The Taming of the Shrew", a Lenin Prize winner.

But classical ballet too has to catch up with our dynamic era, remarks Virsaladze. This demands a new appraisal of the production, and thus new sets.

The palette of Virsaladze is a huge world, reflecting an irreproachable cultural level and genuine mastery, a world in which the laws of harmony reign. This is how Grigorovich speaks about his friend and colleague. His artistic credo is immense, but he has created more than a series of brilliant productions — he has created a theatre of his own, whose achievements represent peaks in world stage decor. Virsaladze believes that the key to each production lies in finding an adequate image, an image that is fluid rather than static, clear at the same time, as being multifaceted, with several layers of meaning.

Let us recall his New Year tree in "The Nutcracker", remarks Grigorovich, a tree that develops into a tree of wishes, the toy world of the Hoffmann characters growing together with it and turning into the large world of dreams, of the affluence of adolescence, of visions of perfection. Or his plans well to the dungeons in "Spartak" from which the rebellious spirit wants to escape. Or the image of the river in "Angara", full of life, turbulent, powerful and threatening — an image of movement.

The costumes designed by Virsaladze form a total part of his sets — this being vital in ballet. Not only should they express the hero's individuality, they should also emphasize the graphic character of the movements, and, what is more, add the dancer. Virsaladze has had to solve unbelievably complex tasks, as in "Ivan the Terrible", for example. And he solved them brilliantly — the production's costumes exude the spirit and everyday life of the age, and thus the world of Old Russia is revealed.

I like the opinion of an American critic, Grigorovich goes on, who said Virsaladze's works were a "symphony of color". A sense of color is essential to an artist, and Virsaladze's palette is limitless in its color range, brightness and shades of mood.

Virsaladze, a member of the USSR Academy of Arts, is among the most honored and respected names in the world of stage decor. Productions with his sets are to be seen in Moscow and Leningrad, to Thibault and Novosibirsk. He has worked in Prague, Sofia, Paris, Vienna and Stockholm. But, though world famous, he possesses a wonderful quality which is extremely pleasant, in my view. He approaches every new piece of work as if for the first time, nervous and angry at himself.

At present Virsaladze is working on sketches for a new programme for the Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble, the oldest dance group in Georgia. He has been linked with the company ever since the very first days of its existence. And having finished "Raymond", he is already immersed in a new project. Virsaladze, however, is reluctant to reveal more. All he will say is that it is a production of a Georgian ballet in the Thibault theatre where he began his career.

VIENNA APPLAUDS

The music of Tchaikovsky is again heard to the halls of the Vienna State Opera. The theatre company has produced the "Queen of Spades", which great Russian composer's opera is, according to the local press, a momentous event in the musical life of the Austrian capital.

Critics have unanimously praised the mastery of Soviet conductor Dmitry Klayevsky, who took part in the production. Rapturous praise has also been heaped on Soviet singer Nellya Troitskaya, who sang the part of Lisa.

FILM MAKERS FROM 3 CONTINENTS MEET IN TASHKENT

The 8th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America which will be taking place from 23rd May to 2nd June in Tashkent is held under the motto, For Peace, Social Progress and Freedom of Peoples.

These cinema forums are organized every two years. This year invitations have gone out to more than 100 countries and international organizations.

As in previous years the festival fixtures will include a discussion on the theme, "The Role of Cinema in the Struggle for Peace, Social Progress and Freedom of Peoples". There will be a film market, meetings will be arranged between film producers and negotiations will take place on joint productions and the mutual provision of assistance on both the creative and technical side of film-making.

Recently many films have made their appearance on our screens, the result of cooperation between Soviet film makers and those of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, said Alexander Surikov, Chairman of the All-Union Soviet Film Association. Such joint productions are a natural result of the Tashkent film festival. Thus we

Concert by David Oistrakh students

An unusual concert took place recently at the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire.

Taking part were thirteen violinists, winners of international contests, and all former students of David Oistrakh.

The famous violinist and conductor was also a fine professor who taught musicians of all nationalities.

Included on the concert programme which commemorated Oistrakh's birth were works by Vivaldi, Schubert, Tchaikovsky, Ravel, Saint-Saëns, Khrennikov and other composers. The violinists were accompanied by the Moscow Philharmonic Society Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Igor Oistrakh.

I am happy, said the conductor, to be playing with my father's students. I am also happy that I am able to continue in his footsteps — not only by playing the violin but also by conducting. My father loved conducting and devoted a lot of effort to this activity, especially in the last years of his life.

Soviet and Polish film makers cooperate

The fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and of the joint struggle of Soviet and Polish peoples form the subject of the "Yanovsky Forest", a USSR-Polish co-production.

The film is provided for under the plan for cooperation for 1984 between Soviet and Polish film makers, signed in Moscow. Included in the plan are other feature films and documentaries, some of them dealing with historical and revolutionary events.

Soviet film makers are to take part in a festival to be held this coming autumn in Warsaw and other Polish cities, while their Polish colleagues will participate in a similar event to Moscow. Joint symposiums and conferences will be held, young Polish film directors will work at Soviet studios and film offices from Poland will enrol on post-graduate course at the All-Union Institute for Cinematography.

have seen "The Chosen Ones" (a joint Soviet-Colombian production), and "Hot Summer in Kabul" (a joint Soviet-Afghan production). And at the end of last year shooting was completed of a joint Soviet-Indian documentary "Jawahar Lal Nehru". Another joint Soviet-Indian production, "Love, which is almost Love", which is almost Love, will be shot in Tashkent. At this year's festival we hope to sign many agreements, in particular, film makers from Nepal, Pakistan, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Tanzania...

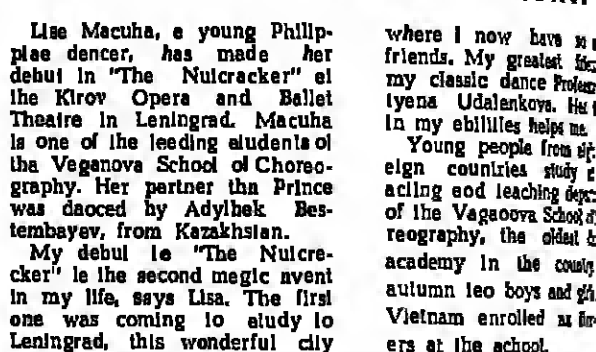
Debut in 'The Nutcracker'

Lisa Macuha, a young Philippine dancer, has made her debut in "The Nutcracker" at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. Macuha is one of the leading students of the Vaganova School of Choreography. Her partner the Prince was danced by Adyibek Bestembayev, from Kazakhstan.

My debut in "The Nutcracker" is the second magic event in my life, says Lisa. The first one was coming to study in Leningrad, this wonderful city

where I now have my friends. My greatest dream was to dance in "The Nutcracker" with a partner as good as Adyibek Bestembayev. I am very happy to be here, in this wonderful city, where I am studying and working. I am very happy to be here, in this wonderful city, where I am studying and working.

Young people from all over the world are studying and working in the Vaganova School of Choreography, the oldest academy in the country. Autumn two boys and girls from Vietnam enrolled as students at the school.



The photo of Italian variety singer, Loredana Berté, was taken in a late 19th-century 20th-century Moscow mansion — the Central House of the Children of Railwaymen. Berté sang in the Soviet capital recently taking part in a TV film directed by Yevgey Ginzburg for Ekran Studio. Shooting also took place in Kalitvinsky Prospekt, round the Bolshoi Theatre and at Sheremetyevo Airport. Unfortunately, I did not have time to see Moscow and the singer. I never saw a sunny day in your city, and the fact that in good weather the Moscow sky is amazingly blue and that I ever give a concert in Moscow, which I would very much like to do, I will sing the "Waltz of the Sea", to memory of my travels in Moscow.



Photo by Tatiana Bogdanova

WHAT'S ON!

January 21-23

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Coorgresses (Kremlo). Performances by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. 21 — Khechaturian, "Gayane" (ballet), 22 (mat) — "Dance of the Doves" (ballet), 23 (eve) — "Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divergence" (one-act ballet), Bolshoi Theatre performance, 23 Karamazov, "Magic Jack" (ballet).

Siznitskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera), 22 (mat) — "Pugol", 23 — "Cilera, Vasilenko, Garshwin, "Foggy and Bess" (opera); 23 — Prokofiev, "Cinderella" (ballet).

FILMS

Two-Day Festival of Films to mark the Day of the Republic. Cinemas: "Udarnik", "Pravda", "Yubileyny", "Avangard", "Zvezda", "Palitro". The Precipice (2 parts), film studio, USSR. Based on the novel by Ivan Goncharov, "The Precipice". Cinemas: "Progress", "Monosovskiy Prospekt", Universal.

CONCERT HALL

Central Concert Hall of the Soviet Union. 21 — "Comrade Lyubov", 22 (mat end) — "Dance of the Doves", 23 (eve) — "Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divergence" (one-act ballet), Bolshoi Theatre performance, 23 Karamazov, "Magic Jack" (ballet).

BUSINESS

A LINER FOR A START

Shipbuilders at Boltzenburg, the GDR, have launched their first ship this year, the "Leonid Sobolev", a comfortable passenger liner intended for the Soviet Union. Dozens of similar ships can be met on the Volga, Dnieper and other Soviet rivers. Each can accommodate up to 350 people and have won the approval of both passengers and crew.

This year the Boltzenburg shipbuilders plan to build four ships for Soviet customers, instead of the yearly total of three which up to now has been customary.

OPINION OF AN AMERICAN GUEST

Mutual benefit is the basic principle underlying the activities of the American-Soviet Company on Marine Resources, said Barry Fisher, the leader of a group of American shipowners, talking to Soviet pressmen. Fisher arrived at the Soviet Far Eastern port of Nakhodka with a delegation of American fishermen for business talks. The American-Soviet Company, he said, has made quite a reputation for itself in US business circles.

Fisher stressed that despite difficulties caused by the deterioration of Soviet-American relations, the mutually beneficial operations of the company expand with each passing year and its economic figures are good.

Now a new generation of Americans is entering our company, Barry Fisher said. We encourage to them good sentiments toward Soviet fishermen and a willingness to develop traditional ties.

MACHINE-BUILDERS COOPERATE

The Italy's Institute of Foreign Trade organized together with the Association of Italian Machine-Builders (UCIMU), a symposium devoted to new technology in machine-building in the Moscow Centre for International Trade. Taking part were representatives of Soviet machine-building, car-making, and metallurgical ministries and organizations as well as experts and specialists from 20 major Italian firms.

We have close contacts with the Soviet Union in the production and maintenance of machine tools, UCIMU president Bruno Rambaldi told an MNI correspondent. I would mention firstly the bilateral trade in machine tools. Specifically, our country supplies complete plants for enterprises in Tagliero and the Kamaz. Italy uses many Soviet-made machine tools. We maintain good contacts with V/O Stankompost, and Avtoprompost, and the ministries of aircraft, chemical and light industries.

Both sides are now focusing on cooperation in joint R&D, particularly the development of automatic lines. The exchange of ideas always boosts the development of technical thought. This is why we see this symposium, as so important step in our overall cooperation.

As far as bilateral economic links go — I would like to emphasize their high standard. But nothing stands still and therefore we should not stop where we are and should expand these links which are so profitable to both sides, he stressed.

INDIAN POWER GENERATION BOOMING

Cooperation with the Soviet Union makes a tangible contribution to the development of Indian power engineering. Power plants built with Soviet assistance account for 20 per cent of the electricity generated in that country. Another project of bilateral cooperation—the Vinchajal thermal power plant with a capacity of three million kilowatts—is being built as a result of developing the coal

Contacts and contracts

Negotiations in Moscow between the government trade delegations of the USSR and the GDR have come to a successful completion. A protocol was signed on mutual goods deliveries between the two countries for 1984. Goods turnover in the new year is expected to exceed 14 thousand million rubles.

The All-Union Foreign Trade Association of Rumania and Hungary, the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise, have signed a contract under which this country will be supplied in 1984 with more than forty million rubles worth of coal, trucks and dresses, sports wear for men and women, and other clothing.

Under a series of contracts V/O Energomashexport has signed with its traditional partners from the socialist nations, the Soviet Union will deliver mine electric locomotives to Bulgaria, and to Cuba. The latter will also receive railway trucks, while diesel locomotives with a 230 hp hydraulic drive will go to Czechoslovakia.

In 1984, this country will receive equipment for the dairy industry from Finland plus plant for perfume factories from West Germany. These deliveries are envisaged by contracts which V/O Technopromimport has concluded with the Finnish Fama company and the West German firm of Anton Ohlert.



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BUYS

consumer goods and foodstuffs for sale in specialized shops for diplomatic personnel of foreign embassies and missions, as well as for the staff of international organizations in the USSR.

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At an international car show

The exhibition complex in the Belgian capital, Brussels, is the venue for the 62nd International Car Show. By tradition it is the first European show of its kind in the new year.

Taking part are car firms from 32 countries, including the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A pavilion assigned to the mixed Soviet-Belgian Solidia-Veiga company displays various Lada models as well as several Niva models. The show has aroused a lot of interest. The popularity of Soviet cars in Belgium is steadily growing. The local press points out that Lada and Niva cars attract car buyers for their excellent running and technical performances.

Demand for Belarus tractors

The demand for Belarus tractors produced in the USSR continues to grow in Finland.

Agrom, a joint-stock company founded five years ago, deals in Soviet farm machinery on the Finnish market. It runs 20 sales and maintenance centres for the Belarus company, which represents Soviet Traktorexport in that country. Soviet tractors are powerful, versatile, fairly economical and easy to operate, Pantti Muka, managing director of Agrom, said in a TASS interview.

Intourist news

Clurionis' homeland

"Lithuanian folk art and traditions" in the name of a new tour offered by Intourist in 1984.

The five-day itinerary begins with a trip through Vilnius, capital of the Lithuanian SSR, with its more than 300 historical, architectural and cultural monuments.

From Vilnius the tour will proceed to Rumiškiai, where the republican museum at life studies is situated. Folklore productions are staged at the Theatre of Folk Music of Lithuania.

A visit to Kaunas, the second biggest town in Lithuania, a hundred kilometres from Vilnius, is included in the itinerary. The Kaunas art gallery contains over 800 works by Rubens, Raphael, Rembrandt, Goya, Murillo, Velazquez and by other great names in West European painting, while an display at the local State History Museum is a vast collection of arms. Of particular interest is the State Clurionis Museum with its massive collection of works by the Lithuanian artist and composer.

Also found in Kaunas is the world's only museum of devils visited each year by some 300 thousand people from all over the USSR and abroad. Over a thousand "servants of the inferno" made from wood, metal, glass and clay, are on view here.

Another stop on the itinerary is Druskininkai, famous for its mineral springs and popularity of mineral springs which have won it fame as the best health-building resort in the republic. It is also known as the birthplace of Clurionis.

Boris ROGOSIN

22, 23 — Guest performances by the Vilnius pop group from Estonia.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10 Kuznetskiy Embankment). "Russian Art of the Second Half of the 19th Century", exhibition of paintings and graphic sheets loaned by the museums of fine arts from Saratov and Kuibyshev. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, Trolleybuses B, 10, Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetskiy Most St.). A. Gorky: paintings, drawings, sketches, landscapes and still life. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetskiy Most.

SPORTS

FINANCING

Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhki). 21 and 22—The Moscow Centre International Tournament for the "Sportivnaya Moskva" newspaper awards 10 a.m. (both days).

Excursion from Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Cuba, Poland, Romania, as well as Moscow, Leningrad and co-located republics are taking part.

Central Concert Hall of the Soviet Union. 21 — "Comrade Lyubov", 22 (mat end) — "Dance of the Doves", 23 (eve) — "Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divergence" (one-act ballet), Bolshoi Theatre performance, 23 Karamazov, "Magic Jack" (ballet).

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 22 and 23 — USSR women's championship. First league. On January 22, at 1 p.m., 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.; on 23, at 6.15 p.m. and 7.45 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS

Small Sports Arena (Luzhki). 21, 22 and 23—USSR individual championship. 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (every day).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 22—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

January 21-23

In Moscow, city and region: light snow in pieces is expected. Night temperatures of -5°.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trains 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 221-00-00. Commuter cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.